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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1872. NO. 26.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BLACKEST JOB OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic State Committee's Operations in Beaver Falls.

The Brazen Conspiracy Exposed.

Sam. Randall's Writing Academy.

THE FEINT OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

Flight of Randall's Pimps.

The "Counter" Story False!

Complete Refutation of the "Leader" Statements.

Affidavits of J. L. B. Dawson and H. C. Patterson.

Certificate of the Clerk of the Courts

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

It has been reserved to the people of Beaver county, and to the last few days and hours of the campaign—full as it has been of startling and unexpected action such as has never before been known in this country—to witness the culmination and exposition of one of the most stupendous plots that the history of political chicanery ever recorded. The objective point of the job which has just been laid bare was Beaver Falls. It had its origin in Philadelphia, added and abetted by parties in Beaver county, and its object and intent was the defeat of the Republican ticket, *particularly, it would appear, the candidates for Senator and Sheriff.* That it was expected to conserve other purposes, and by distracting public attention cover up gigantic frauds being perpetrated in other sections, there can be little doubt. The rascals engaged in this scheme are capable of any villainy that may be required of them by their unscrupulous masters, the Democratic engineers.

As is well known, the job has been upon the tapis some weeks, and was well understood by the Democratic politicians of the county, who are "up to snuff." Some few weeks ago three men came to Beaver Falls and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel. They were strangers to the community, and their appearance created so much suspicion that directions were given to the police and the detectives to watch them closely, and such a constant watch was kept upon them that it became apparent, it would seem, that they should assume some kind of employment or business. On the 23d of September three (whom we since have been satisfied were the same parties) came to our office and ordered a thousand handbills printed, at the same time giving out that they were about to start a writing academy. The following is a copy of the handbill:

"Writing Academy.—The undersigned do respectfully announce to the residents of this borough and vicinity, that we have opened a school for writing, which we will open on or about the last day of October, 1872, as a writing academy, where we will continue to teach during the fall and winter seasons the Spencerian System of Penmanship in all its branches. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to James A. Brown & Co., Metropolitan Hotel. Beaver Falls, September 20, 1872.

The report concerning the avocation seems to have quieted public apprehension for the time regarding them, and as they ballasted some days after the surveillance was relaxed. What their actual operations were no one seems to be able to give explicitly. All three were registered at the Metropolitan himself for Grant and the other two declaring for Greeley and Buckaw. That they were sent to Beaver Falls direct from Philadelphia by Randall, chairman of the Democratic State Committee to "manage" Grant Beaver Falls and lay the groundwork for the intended fraud allegations, there is not the shadow of doubt. After the election returns were complete, and the period for the denouement had arrived. It was the *night* time, though the engineers just long enough before the election to make the charges, cover the intended frauds, and dupe the unsuspecting people. On Wednesday last (some say Thursday) the three plumps "light out." On Thursday evening, the false letter signed "Dunlap," appears in the Pittsburgh *Leader*—(same letter was published in Saturday's and Sunday's editions). The same evening a meeting of the managers was held in a certain saloon in Beaver Falls to arrange for the "grand burst," and Democratic Jackson Randall "in Friday, after Randall's "committee of three" had time to reach Philadelphia and report at Democratic headquarters, Randall telegraphs to E. B. Daugherty, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and to Capt. McClelland at New Castle, giving "information" regarding the three men at Beaver Falls (whom he had set there himself, of course, how could he know anything about them?) and bidding them look out for frauds. On Friday night, about a dozen Democratic policemen from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, headed by a notorious character named Alderman Strain, from the latter city, left for Beaver Falls, to "ASSIST SHERIFF OF BEAVER COUNTY, made a grand descent upon Beaver Falls. Ostensibly their come to arrest the three boarders at the Metropolitan. But that "wont wash," as the boys say. The knew that these men were gone at least twenty-four hours. Do they look for them and make the usual efforts for their arrest? No. Two of the party (the rest remaining at a convenient place near by) go directly to the house of Postmaster Dawson, whom their confederates (the three men at the Metropolitan) had been instructed to "manipulate," and after a brief interview come back and report a prevarication, not one word of which occurred. The story of their "interview" is then published under the damning head of "Repeaters" in the *Leader* of Saturday and Sunday, and the charge made and runners of doubtful character for veracity started out to retail the falsehood that the Republicans intended to commit fraud by using repeaters, stuffed ballot boxes, &c., as Beaver Falls, which every man of common sense knows to be an impossibility.

To give further shape to the foregoing allegations the assertion is made in the Sunday edition of the *Leader* that J. L. B. Dawson and H. C. Patterson asked for the appointment of one of these parties (Roach, *alias* Allen), as counter or additional inspector of Election. The subjoined copy of the original application for these appointments, together with the certificate of the Clerk of Courts thereon, brands this statement as an unvarnished falsehood. It will be observed that Mr. Hart refused to appoint two Republicans as inspectors, the other inspector, in addition to Mr. Nelson, is Mr. Ira Ransom, Sr., a leading Democrat. Imagine a "fraud" in combine the vote under these circumstances! To the papers referred to are added the affidavits of Messrs. Dawson and Patterson, which speak for themselves.

Can any Republican now doubt the desperate schemes and appliances of the enemy, who are determined to resort in this election? They intend to use these and other falsehoods, anything that will subserve their wicked purposes on election day, crowd them down their filthy throats, and brand the originators and "REPEATERS" of them as they deserve!

Petition and Indorsement.

TO THEIR HONORS THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA:

We, the subscribers, citizens of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, respectfully represent:

That, in accordance with a petition of many of our voters to the Legislature, a law was passed and approved by the Governor at the last session, authorizing the electors of this borough to elect at this fall's election two additional Inspectors of Elections, who shall receive from the Judges and Inspectors the ballot boxes hourly, and after counting the same, make hourly proclamation of the number of ballots polled for each candidate, &c., as per a law of like import passed for the city of Pittsburgh; and inasmuch as we are informed by our State Senator that this law does not provide for the two additional Inspectors for this year's elections, we RESPECTFULLY PRAY YOUR HONORS TO APPOINT AS SUCH INSPECTORS FOR THIS YEAR GEORGE W. NELSON AND CHRISTIAN MOLTER, CITIZENS OF THIS BOROUGH.

And we will ever, &c.

J. L. B. DAWSON,
H. C. PATTERSON,
M. B. MCCLELLAND,
FREDK. O. PECK,
JOHN MCCARTY,
JAMES A. CAMPBELL,
A. C. THORNE,
HENRY DAWSON,
IRA B. DUNCAN,
JAMES D. PERROTT,
HERMAN A. DILGARD,
S. R. PATTERSON,
W. A. MCWILLIAMS,
ROBERT MCMURCHY,
CHAMBERLIN WHITE,
H. F. BOWLING,
DAVID CAMPBELL,
JAMES MAY,
JAMES H. FIFE,
A. TOMLINSON,
S. M. HAWKINS,
N. ANTHONY.

(Indorsed.)

Filed September 12, 1872.

I hereby certify that this was the ONLY PETITION EVER PRESENTED TO ME FOR THE APPOINTMENT OR RETURN INSPECTORS for the Borough of Beaver Falls, and that I made the appointment of George W. Nelson upon said petition, AND NOT UPON THE PETITION NOR LETTER OF J. L. B. DAWSON NEVER PETITIONED OR ASKED ME TO APPOINT ANY OTHER MAN, AFTER I HAD CONCLUDED TO APPOINT ONE MAN FROM EACH PARTY.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of October, 1872.

J. C. HART, Clerk.

Affidavit of J. L. B. Dawson.

BEAVER COUNTY, } ss.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, J. L. B. Dawson, of the borough of Beaver Falls, and postmaster of said borough, who, being duly sworn, doth say that he has read a statement published in the Pittsburgh *Leader* of Saturday and Sunday last, headed "Illegal arts," in the last issue of said edition of which an affidavit, signed by one Revel Taylor, is appended, and that the statement alluded to, as well as the said affidavit ARE FALSE AND UNTRUE IN EVERY PARTICULAR as far as the alleged conversation with deponent is concerned. Deponent further says that NO SUCH CONSULTATION TOOK PLACE between himself and Alderman Strain or any other party or parties whatever; and further deponent saith not. THE SAID ALLEGED NOTICE SAID DEPONENT, WITH H. C. PATTERSON, EITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, RECOMMENDED OR ASKED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF D. ROACH, *alias* ALLEN, AS "COUNTER" (as stated) OR ELECTION OFFICER OF ANY DESCRIPTION, IS ALSO FALSE AND UNTRUE.

J. L. B. DAWSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of October, 1872. D. L. IMBRIE, J. P.

Affidavit of H. C. Patterson.

BEAVER COUNTY, } ss.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, H. C. Patterson, of the borough of Beaver Falls, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the statement published in the Sunday edition of the Pittsburgh *Leader*, charging that said DEPONENT, WITH J. L. B. DAWSON, EITHER TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, ASKED FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF D. ROACH, *alias* JAMES M. ALLEN, AS "COUNTER" (as stated) OR ELECTION OFFICER OF ANY DESCRIPTION, IS FALSE AND UNTRUE.

H. C. PATTERSON.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1872. D. L. IMBRIE, J. P.

Affidavit of M. S. Quay.

BEAVER COUNTY SS.

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, came M. S. Quay, who being duly sworn, saith that in a circular made public by the Democratic party to-day appears what purports to be a copy of a telegram from Samuel J. Randall, stating that "a job was set up by Rutan, Quay and Mackey to perpetrate frauds at Beaver Falls," and that said statement is false, and that he has no doubt that said Rutan would join in this affidavit were he not absent at a Republican meeting in Independence township. He further saith the statement in what purports to be a letter from Robert Morris to one W. W. Irwin that one John McGinnis is a private detective in the employ of Quay and Mackey is also false. M. S. QUAY.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 7th day of October, A. D., 1872. D. L. IMBRIE, J. P.

Affidavit of G. Y. Edwards.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

Before me, a justice of the peace in and for the said county, came G. Y. Edwards, who being duly sworn, saith that he is a voter in Hopewell township, Beaver county, and a member of the Republican county committee for said township; that on the evening of the 28th of September last, in the village of Cannelton, in said county, he had an interview with William B. Dunlap, the Democratic candidate for Senate in said county; that said Dunlap asked said Edwards for his influence at the county election, and insisted upon his giving him the same, which said Edwards declined. Mr. Dunlap asked said deponent to go with him to a private place, which he did. He then asked said Edwards what could be done —whether any money could be used. Said Edwards replied perhaps it could. He asked how much. Said deponent said perhaps ten, fifteen, twenty-five to fifty, or perhaps a hundred dollars could be used. Said Dunlap put his hand in his vest pocket, drew out some bills, counted them over, and then put his hand in his pantaloons pocket, took out another roll of bills, and commenced counting them over. At this point said Edwards checked him, telling him he would have to drop that, that he could do nothing for him. He then left.

G. Y. EDWARDS.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1872. ROBERT TALLON, J. P.

BEWARE

OF

Spurious Tickets!

We would warn our Republican friends throughout the county to beware of the spurious tickets which have been spread broadcast in every election district. Every conceivable trick and device has been resorted to, in order to defraud Republicans of their votes. The frauds begin at the head of the State ticket, by substituting the name of Buckalew for that of Gen. Hartranft, and leaving the balance of the ticket composed of the names of the Republican legislators at large, all kinds of changes have been made. Not content with substituting the name of Buckalew for that of one of the Republican candidates, the names of the latter have been mixed up so as to vitiate the ballot thus: Lemuel Schofield, Glenni W. Todd, etc., with the name of Mr. Hopkins correctly printed. The county ticket has been printed in large numbers, substituting Mr. Gormly for Mr. Hare for Sheriff and Mr. Beckert in place of Mr. Richardson for Recorder. Numerous other changes have been made, and in addition there is an endless variety of "stickers," especial in the districts where persons at the polls, and see that your ticket is made up of the right names.

Look Out For Them!

Philadelphia Repeaters on Hand.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

MADRID, October 7.—To-day the monastery and palace of the Escurial by fire will not exceed one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

During a discussion of the reply to the address from the throne, in the Lower Branch of the Cortes, on Saturday, an Andalusian deputy was moved asking for the abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

PARIS, October 7.—The *Journal Officiel* announces the appointment of the French Supreme Council of War, the members of which are Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Canrobert, General L'Admirault, Duke d'Aumale, Admiral de Larouceriebe, Norvesy and M. Oseune. The Council is charged with the examination of the administration army, but not with the direction of military movements.

MADRID, October 7.—In consequence of the imposition tax on shoes now in the city, the shop keepers have closed their stores and made a demonstration in the streets this afternoon. The Alcalde addressed them, promising that the municipal authorities would reconsider the objectional tax. The cafes to-night were reopened, and all is quiet.

COPENHAGEN, October 7.—The session of Rigsdag was opened to-day by the King in person. The speech promises an early settlement of the Schleswig question. The King was heartily applauded by the members on his entering into the chamber and at the conclusion of his speech.

PARIS, October 7.—Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, has notified M. De Rousset that the citizens of France entering German territory on and after the 21st of November must be provided with passports. Gambetta arrived in Paris this evening.

LONDON, October 7.—An explosion occurred on board the steamer *Zenobia* at Liverpool to-day, by which three men were killed.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—The London steamships Minnesota, City of Baltimore, Prussian and Darien have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 7, P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 92⅝.—American securities—5-20s of 1865, 94; 5-20s of 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 88; new 5-20s, 89¾; Erie 23¾; Illinois 84. Tallow 44s. Turpentine 153s.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—American securities—5-20s of '65, 95½.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 54 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton active and firmer—middling upland 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 6,000 bales; middling Orleans, seller October, 10d; middling uplands, October, 9⅝d; shipments from Bombay from last report 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 10s 2d; red spring 10s 9½d@10s 6d; red winter 10s@10s 3d. Flour 22s. Corn 33s 6d@34s 6d. Oats 2s 2d. Cheese 62s 6d. Curranis and middies 34s 6d. Petroleum—refined 17½@18s. Turpentine 35s. Linseed oil 37s 10d.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Petroleum—refined 53 francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1872.
NEWS BRIEFS.

Jacob Morris, veteran soldier of 1812, died here this morning.

John C. Thompson, a well known author of horticultural works, died at Staten Island this morning.

Sh't Church Weekly, an Episcopal newspaper of high church persuasion, has deceased.

The funeral of Dr. Buncle Fisher took place at the Church of Incarnation, on Madison avenue, this morning. It was largely attended by friends and relatives of the deceased.

Judge Brady opened the Court of Over and Terminer this morning, and charged the Grand Jury in reference to the excise, usury, election and other laws. The District Attorney then called the attention of the cases of Thomas C. Fields and H. W. Genet. At the request of Fields's counsel Wednesday was set to hear a motion to postpone the trial. Genet arranged to set down Tweed's trial for Monday next, no definite action being taken in the other cases.

A Quarrel Ends in Homicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 7, 1872.

Two well known citizens of this place, named J. S. Stapleton and N. Hughes, after several weeks grumbling, met this evening to square up. After shooting in other for some time Stapleton fired to get away from Hughes, but at every attempt Hughes threatened to shoot him. So, Stapleton, watching his chance, drew a revolver and shot Hughes five times, once in the back of the head, the ball coming out on the top, once in the chest, twice in the thigh, and once in the calf of the right leg. He is lying in a very critical condition. Stapleton is under arrest.

The Express Carrying Business.

Bills in equity have been filed in the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, by Henry S. Campbios as stockholder, and William B. Dinsmore as President of the Adams Express Company, against the Reading Railroad Company. The bills, which are substantially the same, complain that the railroad company, in violation of their charter and duty to the public, and the rights of the Adams and other express companies, has undertaken to monopolize the express business on their roads and carry on the general independent express business, including the carrying of commercial paper; and, in furtherance of their scheme, terminated their existing contracts with the express company, proclaimed their intent to do the business themselves, and in some cases obtained the express company's agents to leave their employment for railroad service, on representations that the express company would not need them; refused to make provisions for the express business of express companies on their roads, or furnish any tariff of charges; refused to permit the express company's messengers to go in charge of their goods, or to take their packages; refused to allow things to be taken to their offices unless they were separated, paid for as separate parcels, with information of their contents, sent through the railroad's express, and the railroad's agents alone collecting and delivering from the station; refusing to permit the express company to collect and deliver from the stations, subjected the express company's goods to unusual and unreasonable delay, and discriminated in other ways against the express company to absorb their business. They ask for an injunction restraining this railroad company from doing these acts, or giving any preference whether to themselves or any express proprietor, in the carriage of parcels, and an application for a special injunction is expected to be heard at an early day.

Pete's O. K. Soap.

Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

Lawrence County.

Brilliant Republican Display at New Castle.

Cheering Omen of the Result of the Election To-day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 7, 1872.

This evening was made the most brilliant display of the Republicans devotion to the principles that have characterized that organization since its formation. Four Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs were out, numbering in the aggregate about four hundred, three hundred and fifty of whom are voters. Fire-works were sent off from the Diamond, the arrangements having been previously made so that at a given signal the brilliant fire should be started from the four corners and the center of the square, making the most brilliant display ever made in this city. Thousands of people were congregated to witness it, and the great enthusiasm evinced a cheering omen of the result of to-morrow's election in Lawrence county. It is safe to put little Lawrence down at sixteen to seventeen hundred sure, and probably more. We expect to make just two more displays, even more brilliant than this one—one after Hartranft is elected Governor, and the other after Grant's election.

At eight o'clock the Central club marched to the residence of Mr. Geo. C. Reis, and were presented with a handsome flag by our patriotic lady citizens. The presentation speech was beautifully worded and ably delivered, and the token was received by the captain of the company in a short but eloquent speech, which he closed with a recitation of the beautiful poem entitled "Our Flag."

Crawford County.

Torchlight Procession at Titusville a Great Success.

The County Will Give Its Usual Republican Majority for Hartranft.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 7, 1872.

The Republican torchlight procession here tonight, a strictly local affair, is an immense success. There are about one thousand *bona fide* voters in line, including two hundred horsemen and two bands of music. The city will, without doubt, give a Republican majority to-morrow. Dispatches received here to-night from all parts of the large rural districts indicate a large vote and overwhelming majorities. The County will unquestionably give the usual majority in Hartranft's favor. Titusville will roll up her majority in the Union column, and the Democratic majority in Oil City will be greatly reduced. The Democratic majority in Venango will be polled to-morrow. It is believed that the Republican majority in Crawford county will not be kept up. The feeling throughout the county is very favorable to Hartranft, and the calumnies heaped upon him finding few believers.

CLOSING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Alliance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, OHIO, October 7, 1872.

A fine Grant and Wilson torchlight procession marched through some of our principal streets this evening, headed by Coates's silver cornet band; also a Greeley and Brown meeting held in Opera House, which was addressed by Hon. J. Twing Brooks, of Salem. The audience was large, the Hall being full, at least many hundreds being unable to get in. Both were crowded with people and great excitement prevailed.

Wooster.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., October 7, 1872.

Since the exciting times of 1844 and 1856, nothing has exceeded the agitation and discussions of this day. The sole topic is the election of to-morrow, and the question is what party will win. To-night bands are parading and a big excitement in the Wigwam Judge Welker, and C. M. Young, Esq., are addressing an audience of seven hundred Republicans, while in the Court House there is a Democratic meeting in progress, entertained by Eugene Hardee, a prominent Liberal. McSweeny is talking for the Democrats. The chances are correspondingly high and to-morrow will witness one of the hottest contests that we have had in this section for years.

West Liberty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST LIBERTY, October 7, 1872.

The Republicans had a grand jollification in this place to-day, being in charge of the Democratic demonstration at Bellefontaine. Early in the day large delegations came pouring in, including the Bellefontaine delegation nearly five hundred strong, headed by a brass band and preceded by a dozen bands. The main street was gaily decorated with banners and appropriate mottoes. Judge Lawrence and Judge West addressed an audience estimated at three thousand people. In the evening a grand torchlight procession of five hundred torches, made up largely of Irish voters, will march to-morrow for Grant and Wilson.

John Shoemaker was badly injured by the premature discharge of a cannon. While he was ramming home a charge, the rammer was shattered in his hands, cutting its face, burning his hands, and burning him considerably. He will recover.

Milford.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILFORD, October 7, 1872.

The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting here this evening at the Union school house. The house was crowded to overflowing with ladies as well as men, and a good many had to stand on the outside. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. J. D. Cox, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Jacob Dolson Cox, Hon. Wm. Gabriel, of this place. The speakers were escorted to the place of speaking by the colored brass band from Cincinnati. The meeting was good, and the meeting continued enthusiastic till the close.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Grand Rally at Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., October 7, 1872.

City Hall was crowded to-night with an enthusiastic audience to hear Capt. Chas. E. Taylor upon the State issues. Robert B. Magee presided, and was received with tumultuous cheers. He made a statement of Buckalew's connection with the Fishing Creek rebellion and Knights of the Golden Circle. The local marching clubs are having a torchlight parade through the streets. They are forming at the Court House was a dizzie. The majority in Franklin will be fifty, and in the county five hundred.

South American News.

NEW YORK, October 7.—By the arrival of the steamer Berry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, the following news has been obtained: Diplomatic relations with Guatemala, which were suspended in 1825, have been re-established.

A dispatch from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, states that the Cuban steamer Virginius escaped September 1th. The Spanish man of war Pizarro and an iron-clad were watching her. The President of Venezuela ordered 2,000 soldiers into the fort, and sent word to the Spanish commander that if he fired on the Virginius while under the American colors in Venezuelan waters he (the President) would fire into the Spanish fleet. The Virginius left port, with her flag flying in defiance of her jailers. Her destination was not known. The Spanish vessels could not follow her.

The combined reports about the Carthagena epidemic being in Aspinwall are false. The dispute about the Quesada filibustering expedition was still going on between Chili and Bolivia. It was reported that the Bolivian Minister was about withdrawn from the Chilian capital, the Chilian Chancellorship having informed him that he might ask for his passports. There is difficulty in the way of a settlement by the Bolivian Minister against Chili of declaring and aiding Quesada.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Jesse Uppercue was arraigned at Baltimore yesterday for the wilful murder of his aunt on the 27th of August.

The corner stone of the monument to be erected on Captain's Hill, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, to the memory of Miles Standish, was laid yesterday with Masonic, military and civic honors.

Judge Norton, delegate to the straight out Democratic State Convention in Missouri, spoke in favor of Grant and Adams at St. Louis last night.

The Tennessee State fair opened yesterday at Nashville.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the dry goods store of Mr. Prisbie, at Detroit, Michigan, destroyed and damaged stock to the extent of $100,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was accidental.

John Miller committed suicide in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday.

The *Western Cell*, the organ of the Irish element in St. Louis, is very indignant that its countrymen have been sold into bondage by the hands of the Democratic politicians of that city and county, in portioning out the offices, the Americans were given places whose salaries aggregate $56,500, the Germans $16,000, and the Irish $7,000. There are in the city 2,500 native born voters, 2,000 German voters and 7,000 Irishmen, who hold the elective franchise. The *Cell* concludes a long article on the subject with the following:

"Ponder on these facts, ye poor deluded Irish Democrats, and consider if you will be longer led by that bites you. Irish-Americans! during the dark days of the civil war, when it was a crime to be a Democrat, when the fact of being placed you under military surveillance, caused you to be inmured in the fort or jail, and banished and exiled from your homes, even then you were ever at the polls to do your duty, while the sneaking skunks, the majority of the Democratic soldiers and sailors from this St. Louis, were cowed with terror and afraid to walk the streets after dark. What, then, can be said or made to you for all this, and for your devotion to a slave cause which has proved to be rotten to the core, although you, the Irish, placed you trust for collecting and delivering from the station; refusing to permit the express company to collect and deliver from the stations, subjected the express company's goods to unusual and unreasonable delay, and discriminated in other ways against the express company to absorb their business. They ask for an injunction restraining this railroad company from doing these acts, or giving any preference whether to themselves or any express proprietor, in the carriage of parcels, and an application for a special injunction is expected to be heard at an early day.

Pete's O. K. Soap.

Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

SECOND EDITION.

THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Estimate of Results in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The Canvass in Philadelphia.

Hartranft Expected to Carry the City by 15,000 to 17,000 Majority.

LITTLE DOUBT OF HIS ELECTION.

THE BETTING 100 TO 80

Undoubted Colonization by the Democracy.

PREMEDITATED RIOT BY BALTIMORE ROUGHS.

Gov. Geary Advised of the Plan

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1872.

Little else has been talked about in Washington to-day than to morrow's election. A much larger number of voters have gone home than in any year since the war. This going, writing from the best information received by the National Committee, and prominent politicians here, says: "As was the case before the September elections, both parties express confidence and hope. But the past week's work has showed that the confidence of the Republicans was well founded, while that of their opponents seems to have been based upon rose colored hopes, rather than in any solid data or good judgment. There is no good reason to doubt that the Republican estimates now are as sound and carefully made as they were for the September elections, and there is no reason why more confidence should not be placed in Liberal estimates than then. Discounting the local disaffections in Pennsylvania, divisions among the Germans in Ohio, and close division of parties in Indiana, it seems not out of bounds to expect that the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania to-morrow by not less than fifteen thousand majority on the test question of Judge Strong's Supreme Court and Congressmen-at-large, electing Hartranft at the same time by a fair majority, and that they will carry Ohio by at least twelve thousand majority, and Indiana by from two to three thousand majority."

The *New York Sun* of the evening special this afternoon from Philadelphia: The election to-morrow is the only thing thought of or talked of. There is a general stand still in business, and every one is speculating for to-morrow night. In this city as concerned, the canvass of the Republicans is the most thorough and systematic ever made. There seems to be no doubt of Hartranft's election. In pool sales to be made to-night, 100 to 80 is eighty. Even bets are made that he will have 10,000 majority in the State. Buckalew is expected to come to the city with 5,000 majority, and Hartranft, it is said, will carry this city by 15,000. Should this city be counted out, and none lower than 10,000. These are the calculations of the Republican Committee. The Democrats on the other hand claim that Buckalew will come to the city with 20,000, and that the majority for Hartranft will be from 12,000 to 15,000 majority, thus electing Buckalew by 10,000. The indications are that the Republican estimate is the correct one, and betting men are using it as a basis. The Democratic claim that the registration in the city is 162,000, an increase of 20,000 over last year, when the State ticket had 12,000 majority in the city. The Democrats have been deceived by Judge Lawrence, that their strength is high and to-morrow will witness one of the hottest contests that we have had in this section for years.

West Liberty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST LIBERTY, October 7, 1872.

The Republicans had a grand jollification in this place to-day, being in charge of the Democratic demonstration at Bellefontaine. Early in the day large delegations came pouring in, including the Bellefontaine delegation nearly five hundred strong, headed by a brass band and preceded by a dozen bands. The main street was gaily decorated with banners and appropriate mottoes. Judge Lawrence and Judge West addressed an audience estimated at three thousand people. In the evening a grand torchlight procession of five hundred torches, made up largely of Irish voters, will march to-morrow for Grant and Wilson.

John Shoemaker was badly injured by the premature discharge of a cannon. While he was ramming home a charge, the rammer was shattered in his hands, cutting its face, burning his hands, and burning him considerably. He will recover.

Milford.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILFORD, October 7, 1872.

The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting here this evening at the Union school house. The house was crowded to overflowing with ladies as well as men, and a good many had to stand on the outside. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. J. D. Cox, Hon. Wm. Allen, Hon. Jacob Dolson Cox, Hon. Wm. Gabriel, of this place. The speakers were escorted to the place of speaking by the colored brass band from Cincinnati. The meeting was good, and the meeting continued enthusiastic till the close.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 7, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over Michigan and the upper lakes northerly to westerly winds, increasing pressure, cooler and clearing weather, extending by Tuesday to the entire Ohio valley, and over the Middle states; for New England southerly to westerly winds, threatening weather and rain to-night, clearing on Tuesday; from Tennessee southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts continued cloudiness to-night, and northerly winds, with here and there rain on the coasts; these are some indications of a storm in the eastern Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, and southward to Ohio and Northern Georgia clear, clearing and cool weather with prevailing northerly winds, generally veering to southerly on Tuesday.

The California Crops.

From the Sacramento Union, September 26.

The quantity of wheat harvested in the Upper Sacramento valley, 2,500,000; San Joaquin valley, 6,977,053; and Livermore valley, 927,681, making a total equivalent to 640,000 tons, exclusive of Sonoma, Alameda, Santa Clara and Monterey counties, which occupy a large place in the grain production of the State. These figures are not offered as precisely accurate, but they are the results of careful investigations at all the railroad stations and shipping points of the district mentioned, and it is possible that they understate the yield, which it is universally admitted is by no means the average of this or previous crop, but so large that after all the ships that can be obtained before December shall have been loaded, there will still remain a large stock for which room cannot be made in our present warehouses. Another unmistakable evidence of the largeness of the stock is furnished by the difficulty of getting cars to carry grain. The railroads have within several thousand tons every day from now to July next to get the surplus to warehouses or ships. A leading railroad man remarked, that their stock of the State is the extension of the railroads, which within the past few years have advanced 100 miles, and San Joaquin valley, which runs into the Upper Sacramento valley, thirty miles to Riverdale, and thirty miles to the Salinas valley, thus giving access to many thousands of square miles previously uncultivated. The large part of this area not yet brought into use will be cultivated within two or three years more.

SOME confusion has arisen in regard to business cards going through the mail at one cent postal card rates. Harrisburg merchant recently deposited in the post-office of his town a number of his printed business cards addressed to different parties in the State. Each card carried a one cent stamp, and contained certain written directions concerning the shipment of goods. After depositing Postmaster refusing to forward them, the merchant proceeded to the Postmaster General, who decided that the cards could only be carried at the regular letter rate, three cents each. It is understood that this decision is not intended to prevent the sending of printed cards simply containing the name and address of the party or address of the party for whom they are intended, at the cent rate, the inscription or matter of one cent per two ounces. Cards containing printed price lists of goods, with prices expressed in written figures, are frequently sent through the mails at one cent each by law they require three cents each, as a single written word or figure, other than the address of the person for whom intended, subjects a printed card to letter postage.

We should judge from the following that the Cleveland *Herald* is not an admirer of the modest Forney, who makes speeches in Ohio and has them reprinted in the *Press* and noticed editorially as "able," "eloquent," etc.: While J. W. Forney's paper in Philadelphia, the *Press*, is filled with abuse of the State Republican ticket, and has not a word to say in favor of the administration, Forney himself is stumping Indiana as a Grant man. Forney deserves to be kicked off every stump he mounts. Such fellows, instead of being asked to speak for Grant, should be told out of the party he is sailing to defeat.

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NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Jesse Uppercue was arraigned at Baltimore yesterday for the wilful murder of his aunt on the 27th of August.

The corner stone of the monument to be erected on Captain's Hill, at Duxbury, Massachusetts, to the memory of Miles Standish, was laid yesterday with Masonic, military and civic honors.

Judge Norton, delegate to the straight out Democratic State Convention in Missouri, spoke in favor of Grant and Adams at St. Louis last night.

The Tennessee State fair opened yesterday at Nashville.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the dry goods store of Mr. Prisbie, at Detroit, Michigan, destroyed and damaged stock to the extent of $100,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was accidental.

John Miller committed suicide in Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday.

The *Western Cell*, the organ of the Irish element in St. Louis, is very indignant that its countrymen have been sold into bondage by the hands of the Democratic politicians of that city and county, in portioning out the offices, the Americans were given places whose salaries aggregate $56,500, the Germans $16,000, and the Irish $7,000. There are in the city 2,500 native born voters, 2,000 German voters and 7,000 Irishmen, who hold the elective franchise. The *Cell* concludes a long article on the subject with the following:

"Ponder on these facts, ye poor deluded Irish Democrats, and consider if you will be longer led by that bites you. Irish-Americans! during the dark days of the civil war, when it was a crime to be a Democrat, when the fact of being placed you under military surveillance, caused you to be inmured in the fort or jail,

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1872.

REPUBLICANS, ASSERT YOUR RIGHTS.

The scheme concocted by W. D. MOORE to prevent negroes from voting is a wrong contemplated against every Republican. Any attempt to put it in execution will be a gross violation of the law. Republicans will rely on the law to protect them, but they can help themselves also by upholding the officers of the law in the performance of their duty. Let there be forbearance and good feeling—but let there be justice, and the rights of every elector maintained.

THE diabolical schemes of RANDALL, MCCLURE, MCMULLIN, and others, disguised under the captivating cry of "reform," show that the devil can quote Scripture like a monk—when it suits his evil purposes to do so. But the Republicans of Allegheny county are on the alert; and neither the smooth tongue nor the hidden hoof will avail MOORE.

ANY person who intentionally obstructs the polls or designedly hinders a voter, by putting to him unnecessary questions, or otherwise, violates the law of Congress applicable to this election. The officers of that law are prepared to act promptly in every case. United States Deputy Marshals will be in attendance at the polls to-day to give voters the benefit of this salutary enactment.

AN honest election is all that Republicans ask or need. They intend to wrong none. But neither will they suffer themselves to be cheated. They understand thoroughly that the Confederate conflict has been transferred from the battle field to the ballot box, and that that which could not be wrought by force it is proposed to accomplish by fraud. They defeated the one attempt—and they will defeat the other. Let the tools of the conspirators beware.

ONCE more we take leave to impress upon the Republicans of Allegheny county, and particularly of Pittsburgh, the imperative necessity of watching the polls, from their opening to their closing. The Confederate managers are desperate, and will hesitate at no trick or fraud that promises, however remotely, to give them the majority they despair of otherwise getting. Vigilant and unremitting attention on the part of Republicans for a few hours to-day, will settle the Confederate conspiracy and its authors for all time to come.

EVERY charge that has ever been brought against General HARTRANFT has been thoroughly disproved, and he has come out from under his sore persecution all the brighter for the bitter test. Every charge alleged against BUCKALEW has been thoroughly established, and he stands convicted by the record of open antagonism to the best material and moral interests of the State and nation. Behind HARTRANFT, too, stands the undivided nation. Behind BUCKALEW, the dissevered States. People of Allegheny county, which shall it be?

FOUR years ago HORACE GREELEY declared, with respect to the then pending State contest in Pennsylvania between the representatives of GRANT and SEYMOUR, that Allegheny county ought to roll up a majority of at least ten thousand for the candidates of the party of law and order. Not a single change in the character of the issues then involved has since taken place. The same principles and ideas are at stake. Republicans of the banner county of the nation—to-day take the apostate at his word.

THE time for talking is now over. The hour for action has at length arrived. Every Republican understands the situation, and doubtless has his judgment finally fixed. His first duty is to vote, himself. The second is, to see that every legal Republican vote in his precinct is duly cast. The third, to take special care that the fraudulent practices contemplated by the Buckalewites are checkmated from beginning to end. This done, the announcement of the result will sound to GREELEY and BUCKALEW like the voice of doom.

GREELEY'S Pennsylvania managers have shown, by their manner of conducting this campaign, that the cry of "reform" is sometimes made the last refuge of scoundrels. From the beginning to the end of the contest their entire mode of procedure has been an insult to the intelligence and consciences of the people, whom they have sought to make *partiepe criminis* in their foul conspiracy against personal character and public weal. To-day the plotters are to be brought to book. Republicans of Allegheny county, the State and the Nation look specially to you for the continued maintenance of that exact and equal justice against which these men have so darkly and infamously contrived.

THE unit is the basis of the million. Individual effort is the cause of general progress. The well-grounded belief of a handsome Republican victory to-day is founded on the supposition that not a man will fail in the discharge of his whole duty. During the war—the high results of which are now so desperately assailed—battles were won because every Union soldier was in place, with his loaded argument for the nation fully primed. This is the reason why DELANO, JERE. BLACK'S proposed undoing of the people has not come to pass. As many patriots as Allegheny county furnished to save the country, so many votes she ought to give to preserve it. He who skulks to-day is not a friend. The position of the color-bearer is in advance of the whole line. Let the Banner county remember it.

LET no man in Pittsburgh lose sight of the fact that the election of BUCKALEW, by presaging that of GREELEY, would imperil all the industrial interests of this great manufacturing center. GREELEY, by his specific pledges to the free traders, has already given a contingent promise to commit official perjury; and BUCKALEW, as is well known, is fully in sympathy with the free trade movement, and would, as Governor, misrepresent the sentiment of the State, and the Commonwealth in the false position of having abandoned her cherished policy and ignored her own great interests, and thus create a feeling of uneasiness which would restrain capital from investing itself, divert enterprise to other fields, operate against labor, and tend to general disaster. Every merchant, manufacturer, business man, and workman among us, whatever his politics or his particular calling, has a direct and vital interest in preventing such a calamity. And the only opportunity occurs to-day.

THESE things have already been mathematically proved: that BUCKALEW'S election is absolutely necessary to the success of GREELEY. That the latter can only reach Washington through the installation of the former at Harrisburg. That GREELEY'S election would revive, instead of diminish, the ill-will of the South toward the North. That it would unsettle and disturb the business interests of the whole country. That it would place in jeopardy the present tariff and the protective principle. That it would bring into places of trust and power the men who projected and prosecuted the rebellion. That it would restore the doctrine of non-interference with State rights. That it would revive all the so-called Southern claims, the payment of which would almost bankrupt the Treasury, and very largely increase the National debt. That it would begin the undoing of the reconstruction acts and amendments, and bring irritation, confusion and misfortune upon the country generally. All these things have been incontrovertibly proved. These are the perils which threaten. To master them beyond the possibility of their future recurrence is the duty of to-day's work. It is big with vast significance. Allegheny county may to-day win imperishable laurels. And we believe she will do so.

DRAWING THE FIRE OF THE ENEMY.

When the merchants, manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia met in thousands the other day to express their unim' paired confidence in the integrity of General HARTRANFT, the Pittsburgh *Post* insulted them *by stigmatizing* them as "bummers"—notwithstanding that the names of all the principal participants in the great demonstration are known and honored from one end of the country to the other for their probity, sagacity and enterprise. And for the same reason the same paper now indulges in attacks on the solid business men of Pittsburgh equally scurrilous and disgraceful. "Whenever, sneeringly inquires the *Post*, "did reform ever originate with merchants or capitalists?"—and then it proceeds to pour out its vials of flippant contempt upon the heads of the eminent business men who spoke at the noble HARTRANFT gathering of last Friday night,—apparently alike reckless of the demands of self-respect or of courtesy to others. According to the *Post*, the men whose energy, foresight and public enterprise have won for Pittsburgh its stable prosperity, and given it a foremost place among the manufacturing cities of the earth, are not competent to the proper understanding of political questions, or fit persons to be intrusted with the joint guidance of public affairs. That paper in effect charges the business classes of Pittsburgh with being enemies of reform, careful only of their own money bags, but wholly regardless of the welfare and advancement of the State or nation. In other words, the "merchants" and "capitalists" of New York to have been a blunder or a crime. In order to be a *Post* "reformer," a man must have neither money nor trade; unless, indeed, he happens to have filled his purse by pursuing the occupation of corruptionist. And if this theory is the correct one—if it will do to build upon—if it is the true basis of sound political morality and public safety—then, indeed, has the Republican party committed a grievous mistake; and the *Post's* clinging fondness for Tweedism wherever found, and its intense desire to witness the elevation to power of the horde of piratical vagrants who howl "reform" from behind BUCKALEW and GREELEY, are marks of the highest philosophy and wisdom. We commend the *Post's* novel presentation of the subject to the minds of the business classes of Allegheny county, without respect of party, for their consideration while going to the polls to-day. Economy, thrift, industry—the elements that lie at the very foundation of our existence, are hereafter to be rejected as cumbersome and useless, or worse. This is the logic of the *Post*. Find out who is the greatest political profligate, and give him the management of public affairs. This is what the *Post's* theory practically amounts to. It will doubtless gratify ALECK MCCLURE, but what do the business classes of Pittsburgh think about it?

A Life-long Democrat for Grant and Hartranft.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I with many others have been reading and studying, and have been perplexed to know how to vote at the coming election. After fairly weighing all that I have read on all sides, I have come to the conclusion that to vote for either Greeley or Buckalew would be doing injustice to my conscience. I believe that to make a change at this time would be disastrous both to the State and nation. I shall therefore vote the whole Republican ticket, honestly believing, in the fear of the judge of all the earth, that I am doing right. I have no favors to ask of any one party. I shall pursue this course because I believe the best interests of my beloved country demand that I should do it. I believe both Gen. Grant and Gen. Hartranft to be honest and competent for the positions for which they are candidates. I believe Greeley and Buckalew to be both dishonest and incompetent for the positions for which they are candidates. I have been a life-long Westmoreland Democrat, but must act according to the dictates of my conscience, and vote for honest men.

STRAIGHT.

Our Currency.

Frequent inquiries are made concerning the amount of government paper in circulation according to the official statement of the public debt for the month of September, 1872, the greenback circulation outstanding is $356,086,152; fractional currency, $40,480,486. By the last report of the national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, the amount of national currency outstanding is given at $307,092,752—making the total circulation $723,659,341.

FINANCIAL affairs in the Dominion of Canada are not in good shape. The banks have put up the rate of discount to ten and twelve per cent. The fact is, the Canadians have been doing a credit business, much too large for their limited powers and capacity, and no persons seem to have been blinder to these circumstances and their certain consequences than the great importers at Montreal and Toronto, and the mass of the traders throughout the country. They have gone on importing enormous quantities of luxurious goods, as if they were in New York or Chicago, and in order to get heavy stocks off their hands have given extraordinary advantages to risky traders. Legitimate trade has been voted slow. Prudence has been declared a bore: "small profits and safe ventures" a worn out aphorism. They have been overdoing the thing in almost all branches of trade, except, perhaps, sugar and tea. A slight hint of the ruinous consequences of long continued indulgence in that method of doing business has been afforded in the present stringency and exceptional. Indeed, one commercial journal, of high standing, expresses astonishment that the excessive overtrading and the rage for speculation have not ere this culminated in a grave financial disaster.

THE commissioners appointed to revise the United States statutes are pursuing their work with great energy. A considerable number of the seventy-six titles under which the revision has been arranged have been issued already, and the work is proceeding rapidly with the others. The latest draft of a law to codify a whole class of legislation is that relating to duties on imports. The work appears to be done thoroughly, and the foot and side notes and references put it in the power of any person interested in the law to find out just what is already on the statute book and what are the changes proposed. Some very necessary but thankless work has been done in the drafting of the proposed new code that is now before the House, where the duty on an article was reduced by half per cent. by the recent act of Congress, the reduction has been figured out and the new rate inserted in the body of the text. It will not look well by-and-by, perhaps, to find that certain kinds of hoop iron are taxed "one and five hundred and seventy-five one thousandths per centum ad," but even that is better than that it should be found by one law that it was taxed one and three-fourths cents, and by another that the duty was reduced ten per cent.

THE Manchester *Examiner*, speaking of the effect upon shipping caused by the great rise in price and the scarcity of coal, says the number of steamers loading in Liverpool for distant ports has decreased very considerably, there being at present none on the berth for Australia, and only two for China and the East. During the last two months the coal used on board steamers has gone up 15s. per ton, and as large vessels consume upon the lowest consumption 50 tons per day there is for each a daily increased cost, of £45 in their working. This increase in the cost, too, is not all that steamship owners complain of, for it is in very many cases found impossible to obtain enough coal for their requirements, even at the increased rates. The only means to make a profit by these rises in the price of coal are the sailing-ship owners, the demand for sailing vessels being, of course, much greater than formerly. By the latest reports from Bombay the freight for cotton from that port to Liverpool is now 70s. per ton, to which must be added 10s. for the Suez Canal dues, while the freight by sailing ship was 45s., the difference being thus considerably in favor of the sailing vessel.

WE GAVE, in the COMMERCIAL, a few days ago, some facts as to the official career of John Pope Hodnett, at present a Greeley orator, in which it was shown that John Pope had a weakness for collecting the government funds, and that he was kicked out of office therefor. Hence his Greeleyism. John Pope's lines have lately fallen in unpleasant places. After being feasted and paraded in Western Pennsylvania, he turned his face eastward, and is next heard from in Luzerne county, where several appointments were made for him to speak. The Scranton *Republican* very unkindly published the official record, and at the request of the Democratic leaders, John Pope's engagements were canceled. Unkindest cut of all, Stanley Woodward, Confederate candidate for Congress there, and who was to trot John Pope over the course, utterly refused to travel or associate with him. Poor John Pope!

FATHERS-IN-LAW and mothers-in-law have a hard row to hoe nowadays. Here are the two latest instances; Andrew J. Miller, of Vigo county, Indiana, having no mother-in-law, drove the blade of an ax into the back of his father-in-law, last Tuesday, severing the spinal column and producing speedy death. The old gentleman's name was Wm. Irwin, and the quarrel was about a barrel of cider which Miller alleged his father-in-law had stolen. Charles Shook, of Chillicothe, O., while intoxicated, knocked down his mother-in-law, on Monday, and on Tuesday, kicked her savagely, and ended by throwing her into the street. The old lady is seventy years of age. The brute was arrested.

A MEETING of the pensioners of the late rebellion was held in Detroit on Tuesday, which adopted resolutions declaring that pensions ought to be equalized so as to increase the pensions of the rank and file. The resolutions also set forth that these men have as much for the country as did the officers, have families to support, and since the close of the war have received no offices or assistance, and might now be found on the pauper list, as to government assistance as officers. Arrangements were made for a national organization of pensioners' association, with the object of extending the movement throughout the country.

CHICAGO has a new sensation in the shape of an organization of about fifty young ruffians, who operate against the pupils of the public schools. They blacken their faces, and waylay, rob and beat every scholar they can catch, varying this amusement by throwing showers of stones through the windows of the school buildings. Another of their diversions is to carry pockets full of red pepper, with which they rub the eyes of such school boys as may come in their way.

THE Comptroller of the State of Nevada sets forth in his annual report to the date of November 30, 1871, that the total bullion product returned to the assessors, for taxable purposes, for 1871, was $20,-926,585 13, and the total amount of taxes thereon to the State was $56,215 69. The gross yield for 1870 was $11,857,896 39, and the annual amount of taxes paid to the State, $64,170 45. The gross yield of 1871 is nearly double that of 1870. The rates of taxation were made under the law then in force not at present existing.

THROUGHOUT Austria, and especially in Vienna, so universal is the custom for persons living in rented chambers to provide their own breakfast, that there is on nearly every second house a tiny shop called *le Frangers*, where the finest ground coffee, tea, wines and liquors, fresh-boiled ham, butter, and fruit may be bought in the smallest quantities. One specialty of the shops is the Vienna *Wurster*, a small and most delicious sausage, served warm from 7 till A. M.

THE introduction of machinery in the manufacture of watches gives reason to suppose that American manufacturers would be able to sell their product in other countries. The watch factory in Springfield, Mass., by the use of special gauges, can put their goods to England to be sold, but found that nothing could be done with them, as well-cased watches were now sold there at lower prices than they could afford to take for their uncased movements.

THE *Financial Chronicle* predicts a relaxation of the pressure in the New York money market. The tidal drain of deposits to the West has been checked, and will be followed in a few weeks by a reverse movement. The clique who have been disturbing financial movements show signs of weakness, are changing their plans. The *Chronicle*, however, does not expect an easy money market, or any notable decline from the legal maximum of seven per cent.

THE manufacturing companies of Manchester, N. H., did not as a rule make much money on their goods last year. One of them, which manufactured more than 21,000,000 yards of cotton and worsted goods, besides a large quantity of hosiery, report aggregate sales to the amount of $2,500,000, with a profit of only $13,127. Others made more money, but nothing like the results of former years.

SOME of the wealthiest and most enterprising gentlemen in St. Louis have formed a copartnership for the purpose of erecting and operating two blast furnaces, to be among the largest in the country. These are to be completed and in operation by January 1st next. This will make ten blast furnaces in South St. Louis, with an annual product of 200,000 tons of pig iron.

THERE is a colored man in Cleveland, whose road to freedom was traveled by way of the underground railroad, a few years ago. A few days since he was asked by a gentleman if he did not intend to follow Sumner's advice, and vote the Democratic and Liberal ticket. The reply was to the point. "If massa Greeley is willing to go to jail, I'll not ask me to

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An extraordinary equine-noctial seems to have occurred in England. London papers say that among other facts of unpleasant nature which the general upturn caused by the preparation for the Autumn military manœuvres has revealed, is the falling off of the supply of horses in England, not only in number but in breed.

The cheerful chestnut vender has assumed his position on the street corners, and the hand-organ is stowed away until another season.

The Chambers of Commerce of the principal cities of England have adopted resolutions congratulating the Government on the happy termination of the Alabam arabitration.

People are getting resolute enough in these days to insist upon their rights even against powerful corporations. The latest judicial decision of special interest to passengers on railroad cars has just been rendered at Norwich, Connecticut. A gentleman and his wife were injured in getting off a train at that place because it did not stop long enough to allow the passengers to alight in safety, and they have obtained a verdict for $1,800.

Lamentations come from Acadia relative to the emigration from Nova Scotia westward, and especially to the United States.

It is now said that the obelisk which Napoleon I. brought from Egypt, covered with inscriptions, and on which the French lapidaries found themselves unable to make an impression, was engraved by the sand-blast process, which is commonly supposed to be a very recent invention.

A wealthy Massachusetts bridegroom recently left the several hundred guests at his wedding in a state of suspense, while he repaired to a pantry to lay in a stock of edibles that he might save the expense of a supper for himself and wife on board the steamboat.

One of those unusual cases, death from a spider's bite, is reported from Massachusetts. A liveryman, while riding with his wife recently, wearing a coat which had been hanging in his stable, remarked to her that he had been bitten by something, and on reaching home the author of the mischief was discovered in a poisonous fanged spider which had crept into the coat. The wound commenced to swell in spite of medical aid and resulted fatally a few days later.

Another marriage has been contracted between two telegraph operators who had never met before, stationed at London and Berlin, and society is much electrified at the occurrence.

A philanthropic Yankee has invented a life-boat which, if thrown into the water wrong side up, will immediately right itself, and, if filled with water, will bail itself out.

The development of the wonderful and apparently exhaustless mineral resources of Australia continues on a scale which promises speedily to revolutionize the entire commercial and business situation of the Pacific, and exercise an important influence on the future of Japan and China, as well as of our own Pacific States and Territories.

The labor bureau of Massachusetts thinks that the secret of woman's being less a success than man, as an earner of wages, is found in her expectation of marriage, and her thought of labor only as the expedient of the necessity of a few years, rather than as a task for life.

A Brooklyn justice recently dismissed the case before him and discharged all the prisoners, because he was too drunk to proceed with the business before the court.

Rochester, New York, papers say that the water in the streams, wells and springs there has not been so low at any time during the droughts of the last two years, if ever before, and serious apprehensions of the results are entertained if winter sets in without heavy rains having fallen.

There is an agitation in progress in several of the eastern cities on the subject of the milk supply and how to put a stop to the villainous practice of adulteration.

The enormous sum of five thousand dollars has been offered for the use of the board fence to be erected about the Chicago government block for advertising purposes.

One of the Pi-Ute medicine men lately told his fellow Indians that when he died, if they would cut him in pieces, his body would unite and heascend to heaven in a cloud of smoke. An experimental savage killed him at once, and the crowd cut him up, departing in disgust at the fallibility of science when the parts of the body were left.

A patent has recently been taken out for the preparation of an improved safety writing ink, which consists in the addition, to any ink, of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash. Any attempt to remove this ink by means of oxalic acid or other substances changes it to a Berlin blue.

While there is murder in Chicago every twenty-four hours, the police commissioners have decided upon the abolition of the night watch. Tuesday, and are now angrily debating as to the kind of club they shall carry. Queer lot, those Chicagoese.

A boy about fifteen years old was put in the Tombs at New York the other night for drunkenness. He protested to the keeper that he had not been drinking, but that he was born drunk. His speech and staggering indicated intoxication, but it appeared on examination that this is his normal condition. His father was a confirmed inebriate, and since he was a few years old the boy has manifested these symptoms.

It is said that, owing to the scarcity of vegetables and the plenty of diamonds in Arizona, the miners are now swapping with the farmers even, karat for carrot.

The publisher of the Bradley county (Ark.) *Eagle* thus excuses himself for the delay in issuing his paper: "A printer who is a pressman, compositor, make-up of forms, ad-setter, carrier, mailing clerk, clipping copy and writing for a twenty-four column newspaper, may have the 'dead wood' on 'strikes,' but we will be hanged if he hasn't got his 'hands tied' when it comes to doing all his work and having six chills a week."

The Duluth *Herald* says the Indians are "harvesting" an immense crop of cranberries on the line of the L. S. and M. division of the Northern Pacific road this season, and the abundance happy is beginning to reduce prices so as to place the luxury within the reach of all.

A call has been issued for a Private Soldiers' National Convention, to be held at Lansing, October 21st, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of the Soldiers' National League, and the transaction of such business of interest as may be presented.

At Mankato, Minn., a woman was accused of throwing a baby into the river. The river was raked by an incensed community and a dead cat brought to light.

The other Sunday the following was posted up in the lobby of the Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., Presbyterian Church: "Notice—The person who stole 'Songs of the Sanctuary' from seat No. 32 should improve the opportunity of singing them here, as they will have no occasion to sing them hereafter."

It is said that sundry persons in Baltimore have become so lost to every consideration of humanity as to attempt to get up a corner in the oyster market.

The discovery of rich deposits of tin in Australia bids fair to prove of great commercial importance. The government geologist of Southern Queensland thinks the richness of the ore quite unparalleled in any other country, and the professor of mining at Melbourne pronounces the guidance marvelous.

Detroiters fight hard. At a dance given in that city the other night six men had their eyes blacked, one received a bite in the cheek, two got bloody noses, and the amount of hair pulled out and left on the floor would nearly furnish the stuff fifteen large pin-cushions. In addition to this thirteen panes of glass were broken.

The first boat of Peter the Great, which is looked upon by the Russians as the progenitor of the Russian fleet, has been brought from the place of distinction to its former resting-place, by the fort of St. Peter and Paul, with ceremonies similar to those which accompanied its transport to Moscow some time since.

THE Chicago *Times* publishes a lengthy review of the operations of the Relief Society. It says: A concise statement will show the world's charity to Chicago to have been about as follows. These figures are based on the reports above given, which, in every case where the amount is not stated, are estimated, is authentic, and on estimates of gentlemen of good judgment who have been closely connected with the relief work during the past winter, and are capable of arriving at figures approximately correct:

Amount received by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society	$5,500,000 00
Amount received by other societies	429,704 59
Miscellaneous sums collected by individuals, and for specific objects, and values of food, clothing, fuel, etc.	500,000 00
Amount contributed and disbursed by Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Louis, Indianapolis, etc.	504,552 00
Grand total	$6,944,256 59

The Relief Committee have on hand about a million dollars.

OLD DR. COOPER of South Carolina used to say to his students: "Don't be afraid of dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why, nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon the dirty grease about your coat collar, it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap; now rub it with a little water and it disappears. It is neither grease, soap, water nor dirt. That is not a very odorous bale of dirt you see yonder; well, scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Everything like dirt is worthy of our notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it; it will acquire into very few elements. Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady, that I saw one of you kissing last night. So after all you were kissing dirt, particularly if she whitened her face with chalk or fullers earth. I may say that rubbing such a stuff upon a beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. I think, gentlemen, I have said enough on this subject, nothing but dirt. Lord Palmerston's fine definition of dirt is 'matter in the wrong place.' Put it in the right place and we cease to think of it as dirt."

HARRY HILL, one of the leading sporting men of New York, is the owner of a humpbacked horse which stands 15¾ hands high forward, and 13 hands high behind. His head is finely shaped, and he has a good eye. From the withers to his tail the colt does not measure much more than two feet. On his back is a big hump like a camel's. His fore legs are large and well made. His hind legs are the most singular appendages a horse ever carried. As you look at the hunchback he resembles somewhat a four-legged ostrich. But when the colt gets in motion and launches out into a trot is the time to see him to advantage. His fore legs are there, digging into the ground and making the dust fly. His hind legs are also there. They are describing with semi-circles under the horse's body. They are flying out at an angle of thirty-five degrees on each side of him. They are hovering around his shoulders as though he wanted to scratch his ears dog fashion. The four legs are all mixed up in motion, and pass have to be used to prevent him from tearing himself into ribbons with his own feet. He comes of good blood, and despite his deformity makes good time over the track.

PARIS has just lost one of its many celebrities in the person of what Mrs. Gamp denominated a "livin' skeleton." M. Lescony had acted, in happier days, as a sheriff's chief clerk, and became the debtor of a ballet-dancer, to whom, unhappily, he wasted his substance. Finding that this lady had other admirers to whom she was kinder than he considered her relations to himself warranted, he pursued one to Belgium, where he fought a duel and killed him. This proceeding led to his retirement from official life, and in fact to his ruin. For a year he disappeared altogether, and when he turned up again, rags, chagrin and disappointment had reduced him from a man of ordinary stoutness to the most marvelous attenuation, and he was constrained as a last resource, to submit to being carried around for exhibition. He underwent the stares of the gaping rustics who thronged the locality of his show, and, after living in a state of semi-starvation, finally died in a state of painful misery, and in a manner, until death

THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS.

Effects of the Suspension of Production—Rapid Advance in Prices—Little Oil Being Produced.

There is yet considerable excitement over the suspension question throughout the oil regions. The only exceptions of importance to the shutting down of wells are those of the Central Company at Petroleum Center and the wells at Bully Hill and Foster. Many of the scattered wells that held out against the movement are now coming in. Of the effect of the suspension on the oil markets of the country the *Derrick* says:

The petroleum trade was never in such a condition as at present. The market everywhere is stiff and upward in tendency, with considerable activity everywhere, and especially in the refined market at the East. While much oil is moving there is almost no oil being produced. Consequently the whole trade is drawing its supply from the stock in tanks. This was never the case before.

The effect of it is certain. Oil must go up. Crude sold at $4 25 at Oil City yesterday; $4 30@4 35 asked. Refined sold at 25½c in New York, a point it has not touched for some time before. Trial transactions are made at this figure when a short time ago the market was blocked because the refiners' combination asked 24½c only shows that the trade understands that oil is to be in demand before long. Shipments abroad thus far have been light and must be greater than usual the balance of the season. The home trade is large at this season. Oil must be had and it must come out of the tanks.

The chances are that the demand will exhaust the total *available* stock of the country before October 1st. No one can now doubt that oil will go to five dollars.

The question is how to *keep it there*. There are two measures necessary to keep it there. First, maintain the strike for the full thirty days throughout the region. Second, discourage excessive development at this thirty days are up.

The New York *Bulletin* holds these views in regard to the producers' movement:

While the present movement can hardly be justified on sound, economic principles, yet it is marked by certain redeeming features that very considerably modify the sinfulness that usually apply to arbitrary attempts to control the natural course of trade. The oil business from first to last has been at the mercy of speculators. Indeed, it started into existence under the excitement of one of the most remarkable speculations of the age. The low and frequently losing prices at which oil was at first sold forced it into consumption, and it seemed to fill a new and sudden want of the mass of consumers. Production on a vast and extensive scale was thus occasioned, and the local banks stimulated the movement by the aid which many of them most imprudently extended to operators. During the last ten years production frequently fell below a paying point. But the recent combination of the oil refiners has at last precipitated a crisis, and compelled the adoption of some means to prevent the utter ruin of the producing interests.

PERSONAL.

The wife whom Joaquin Miller scorned is lecturing about him. Her sketch is not a flattering one. She tells how her husband, in his anxiety to resemble Byron, not only let his hair and his shirt-collar grow, but drank gin and water, affected a deformed foot and a limp, and dipped into dissipation. She recounts the story of the dog-bite which Joaquin proudly paraded as the scar of a bullet wound. She says that he wrote to "Maud," one of their daughters, that he would send her a magnificent gold and silver watch, which came, after many months' delay, quaintly fashioned of the purest brass. Finally, Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller states her luckless ex-spouse proudly by declaring that he writes poetry by first selecting "euphonious words" from Webster's Dictionary, and then getting rhymes for them from the Rhyming Dictionary, and then filling up the lines with the requisite number of syllables.

In speaking of the suicide of Alice Isabella Oswald in London, M. D. Conway says that she leaped into the river at the very point where Hood saw "one more unfortunate" lifted from the waves. A friend of Mr. Conway, on the night of the sad occurrence, saw a young girl walking toward the bridge weeping, and started to inquire the cause of her grief, but thinking it a trivial matter passed along. When he returned some men were taking her body out of the water.

Dr. Louis Buchner, the newly arrived German philosopher and lecturer, has such an abiding faith in the possibilities of Teutonic colonization that he looks upon the United States as the seat of the future German republic.

Some admirer of Lewis Cass recommends that a tablet in memory of the great Michigander be set in the massive masonry of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, in consideration of the enormous amount of work he did in opening that pathway of commerce between superior and the Lower Lakes.

Many months have elapsed since the public has heard of Louis Riel, the projector of the Manitoba Republic, a crude Commonwealth which promised well for a time, but collapsed with the suddenness of a Nevada silver mining company, or the boiler of a Western steamboat. Mr. Riel has now turned up in Dakota, strange to say, as a candidate for a seat in the Dominion Parliament, the very body he most contemned, and was arrayed against in arms and well sounding proclamations.

Edmund About, the brilliant if not solid French author, being free from German prisons and banished forever from German jurisdiction, is employing his time in preaching the gospel of Mount Holling Powder, and find it to be an article of merit; have myself found it efficacious, and recommend it to others as the most speedy and reliable remedy for cleaning and healing sores on horses that I have ever used.

BODY PATTERSON, Jr.

Sold by JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

Curious Marriage Ceremony.

A man and woman have recently been proceeded against in the Scotch authorities for having although lawfully married, registered their four children as legitimate. The man declares that he was under the impression that he was properly married, owing to a ceremony he went through on his mother's death in 1861 the parties left Dalkeith for Galashiels, and not having the requisite funds to get married by a minister, they each took a handful of meal and knelt down facing each other, after placing a basin between them. Both then placed the handful of meal in the basin and mixed it, in token that they "would not sever until death did them part." After swearing to this effect upon a Bible they declared themselves man and wife. They afterwart returned to Dalkeith, where they have since resided. Considering the notorious laxity as regards matrimonial contracts in Scotland, and the terrific facility of entrapping into the marriage bond, the novice in innocent of the canny customs of the Land o' Cakes, there seems to be considerable excuse for credulity in the present instance imagining that almost any ceremony emblematic of union would suffice.

ANY information that will lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of Mr. John Luke, who left Ritter Furnace, Bullingtion township, Indiana county, Pa., on the morning of September 11th, for the avowed purpose of visiting two of his sons residing at Summerhill, Cambria county, will be thankfully received by his bereaved relatives, either of the following living upper persons to address: C. Luke or Daniel Luke, Summerhill P. O., Cambria county, or Philip W. Fiegle, Armagh, Indiana county. Said John Luke is about seventy years of age, is five feet eight inches high, stoops forward and a little to one side while walking, has an abundance of hair on his head, only slightly gray, with short gray whiskers and heavy eyebrows of a sandy hue. Had on when he left a pair of dark pants, long frock coat, gray cassimere vest, black slouch hat, and an old pair of boots run down at the heels.

Defend Your Health.

The fall of the leaves not only symbolizes human decay, but promotes it. In other words, the effluvia from dying and rotten vegetation is unfavorable to health. To this and other causes—especially excess of moisture in the atmosphere—may be ascribed to the prevalence of acute disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver at this season. Every person of bilious habit is liable to be very bilious in the fall. Then, too, all persons whose digestion is weak are more than ordinarily dyspeptic and individuals predisposed to colic, diarrhœa and dysentary are particularly likely to be attacked by these complaints. The most complete defense against each and all of these distressing ailments is bodily vigor. To obtain this blessing in all its latitude where it does not exist, and to preserve and perpetuate it where it does exist, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is earnestly recommended. It is the peculiar office of this preparation to regulate and regulate the important organs which digest and temper the food, and convert it into life sustaining blood. Bodily vigor depends upon the nourishing qualities of that fluid, and the nutritiousness of the blood depends upon the functional activity and regularity which it is the special province of the Bitters to secure. Hence it is the best defense of health at this season, and indeed at all seasons. When dysentery, diarrhœa, bilious colic, and other violent affections of the bowels, become epidemic, as they often do in certain parts of the country in the fall, it will be found that persons who have been wise enough to resort to the Bitters as a preventive are almost

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Passmore,
William D. Forten,	William J. Colegrove,
Joseph A. Benbam,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Oriady,
George Morrison Coates,	Robert Bell,
Henry Bumm,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Broomall,	George M. Andrews,
Francis Shroder,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John J. Gillespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David K. Shoemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton,	

State.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Fifth Judicial District.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Delegates at Large.
William Davis, James L. Reynolds, Samuel E. Dimmick, George V. Lawrence, David N. White, W. H. Airey, John H. Walker, William M. Meredith, Joseph Gallingham Pell, Harry White, William Lilly, Lin Bartholomew, Hugh N. McAllister, William H. Armstrong.

District Delegates.

Thomas Ewing,	Thomas MacConnell,
Mathew Edwards,	Samuel A. Purviance,
J. W. F. White,	Thomas Howard,

County.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AT LARGE.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCOFIELD.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARR.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

HOPKINS'S

Improved Magic Healing Powder.

Fine as dust, the only natural and complete remedy for Sores and Wounds on HORSES and CATTLE. Scratches, Grease Heals, Thrush, Foul Cells, Fistula, Quitter, Sore Back, Poll Evil, Galls, Fresh Cuts, Sore Teats on Cows, Hoof Rot, Foul in Cattle's Feet, &c.

Dr. Hopkins' Magic Healing Powder, one of the most Wonderful Discoveries of the age.

It is destined to make a complete revolution in the manner of treating sores and wounds on both man and beast, discarding Salves, Plasters, Ointments, Poisonous Washes and Liniments. It will not inflame nor aggravate disease, but on the first application begins assisting Nature to heal. We challenge the world to produce any other remedy that will accomplish the same results as quickly and satisfactorily as the Magic Healing Powder.

BODY PATTERSON'S CERTIFICATE.—This is to certify that I have thoroughly tested Dr. Hopkins' Magic Healing Powder, and find it to be an article of merit; have myself found it efficacious, and recommend it to others as the most speedy and reliable remedy for cleaning and healing sores on horses that I have ever used.

BODY PATTERSON, Jr.

Sold by JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street, corner of Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

BLACK LEAD, "EAST INDIA."
COCHINEAL, "HONDURAS."
CHAMOMILE, "ROMAN AND GERMAN."
GUM SHELLAC.

ISINGLASS, "AMERICAN."
LICORICE, "CALABRIA."
OLIVE OIL, QRTS., PTS.
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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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SPECIAL ATTENTION will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Queenstown and Londonderry, London, Glasgow, DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

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BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 7, 1872

Notwithstanding the expressed opinion of the New York National Banking Association, the long looked for report to the Controller of the Currency has been called for Thursday, the 3d inst. Now that the agony is over, we may hope for some relaxation of the stringent rules on the part of the banks which have kept down their discount lines.

Mercantile paper is quoted from 12 per cent. upward. The present abnormal condition of the market is felt in every direction, cramping all classes of borrowers. Various suggestions are put forth for the relief of the market. It is urged by some that the Secretary should issue gold notes, which he has had authority to do since 1863, but which authority he has never used during the trying hours of the war; by others that he should sell a large amount of gold, and place the currency obtained therefor, in the national bank depositaries; and yet by others that the banks should disregard their reserve, and thereby increase their facilities to borrowers. These undoubtedly times of great emergency when the use of bank reserves would prevent general disaster, and when, in a word, a crisis could be averted; and the reserve is for such times. It is for the banks and the Controller of the Currency, who have much better facilities for forming an opinion than any outsider who is not entirely familiar with the details of their situation, to determine whether affairs are now in so critical a condition as to warrant a departure from the custom of keeping on hand 25 per cent. reserve, which custom has been confirmed by the National Bank act, and which practice of keeping on hand from 20 to 25 per cent. reserve has obtained since the great panic of 1857 among the New York banks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅜	114⅜
10-40s	110⅝	110⅝
New 5s	112¾	112¾
Gold	111⅞	111⅞
Currency 6s		

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 10-40s	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Currency Pacifics	111⅞

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 7, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
Canton	71½	71½	72	
Western Union Tel	86	86	86	
Quicksilver	22½	23	23	
Pacific Mail	46	46¼	46¼	46
Adams Express	68	68		
Wells, Fargo Express	68	68		
American Express	59	59		
United States Express	50	50		
New York Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
New York Central Scrip				
Erie	49	48¾	48¾	48¾
Reading				
Michigan Central	114⅝		114⅝	
Michigan Southern	85¾	86	86	86
Illinois Central	128		127½	127½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Chicago and Northwest	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Do. preferred	90½			
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Do. preferred	120	120	120	120
Do. preferred	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Wabash	39	39		
Do. preferred	69			
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93
Ohio and Mississippi	43½	43½	43½	43½
Chicago and Alton	109			
Do. preferred				
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3			
Harlem	116			
New Jersey Central	110			
Union Pacific	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	57½
Phila. and Erie	30
Lehigh Navigation	57½
Catawissa	56
Oil Creek & Alley R.	24
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
North Penna R. R.	50
United Co's of N. J.	123
Schuylkill Navigat'n	14
Reading	56¾

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 18½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; white $1 65@1 70; amber $1 56@1 58; red winter $1 50@1 55. Rye firm and in fair demand at 71@73c. Oats quiet; sales at 36@39c; new 30@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Coffee—Demand good at full prices; Rio 19½@22½c. Sugar—Demand good at full prices; New Orleans 10½@10¾c. Molasses firm and in fair demand with supply light; New Orleans 65@70c. Butter—demand good; choice 23@25c. Eggs in good demand at 19½@19¾c. Pork—demand fair and market firm, with sales at $12 75. Lard firm and in fair demand; summer 7¾c; steam 7¾c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats firm and in fair demand; jobbing sales of shoulders at 5½c; clear rib sides at 7½@7¾c; and clear sides at 8@8¼c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c. Hogs firm and in moderate demand at $4 80@4 95. Whisky in fair demand at lower prices, with sales at 86c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nothing doing; No 1 red winter held at 95c; No 2 do $1 00@1 01. Corn in fresh receipts, 60c for low mixed, and 61c for high mixed. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 36c. Petroleum—Refined firm at 23c in car lots and 24c in trade lots. There will be no meeting of the Board of Trade to-morrow.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, October 7, 1872.

REMARKS—The rain, coupled with the intense political excitement, caused a dull market to-day, and to-morrow will not be any better, as business, in a good degree, will be neglected and a determined effort made to "save the country."

We have few changes to note in prices, the markets opening up at about the same rates as they closed on Saturday. There has been a slight reduction in sweet potatoes, and also in onions. New cider and chestnuts have put in an appearance, and will be found reported below.

BEANS—There is a fair demand and prices are firm. Sales are reported as follows: Small white, $1 85; choice do, common sale $1 80; pearl ash $1 65@1 80; pot ash do; nitrate soda 6½c; carbonate do; saleratus 6c; black lead 6c.

APPLES—The supply of choice apples is not up to the demand, while ordinary or medium is in excess. We find it rather difficult to give correct quotations, but we are reporting all sales choice at $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for prime roll and print, with sales at 25@28c ₱ lb. Packed not wanted. Receipts 58 packages.

BROOM CORN—The market rules uniform and prices are unchanged at 4 to 5c ₱ lb, cash.

BEANS—There is more inquiry, and prime white may be commanded at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans $1 75; ½ lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans $6 00.

CHEESE—Receipts since our last 900 bxs. Prices remain unchanged and we quote as follows: Ohio Goshen 15¾@16c; Dairy 12½@13c; Factory 13¼@14c; Limburger 16@18c.

CIDER—Jersey $4 00; Baltimore $5 50. Little home manufactured in market.

CURRENT—Boston Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 50; and plaster $4 50; Imperial $2 50@3 00; Cumberland $2 75 ₱ bbl.

CRACKERIES—Sackett's Boll Bertin $15 ₱ bbl; other varieties $ bowl.

CORN MEAL—Demand light and sales reported at $3 25 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—We are reported sales at the following figures: Stearine, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 13½c; star, 14 ounces, 15c; full weight, 15c.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have no change to note in prices, and are reported sales at $8 00 per case.

CHESTNUTS—We are reported sales at $5 00 per bush. Rather steep.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is no change in prices, with a fair trade demand reported. Receipts since our last, 56. We quote sugar cured hams 19c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 10½c; sugar cured clear rib sides 13c; breakfast bacon 15c. Dried beef 20c. Mess pork $17 50@18 00. Mess lard, in tierces, 10½c; in half bbls 11c; in buckets 11¾c.

FLOUR—The market is moderately active to-day, and if the dry weather continues another week we look for an advance on all grades of winter wheat flour. Dealers find it difficult to supply the demand. All mills that are run by water power are obliged to stop, owing to the low stage of water. This state of things reaches over the States of Ohio and Indiana. We quote Penn Mills, fancy white sacks, $8 75; Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, bags, $8 50; "Our Pride" red winter bbls, $8 25; Rising Sun, $8 00; Minnesota Island, old, $8 25; old Wisconsins, $7 50. Oat meal, bbls, $8 00; Rye flour, $5 25. These are store rates. Receipts 1,152.

FEED—We quote as follows: Middlings $1 75@1 80; second, $1 55; screenings $1 40; coarse corn and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 85; boiled corn meal 75c per bush.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, and barley for the past twenty-four hours are reported as follows:

Wheat, sacks	850	Corn, sacks	650
Oats, sacks	2,080	Barley, sacks	240

We have no change to note in prices, the market as a very firm, and there is no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions, while purchasers, country ones in particular, are not disposed to purchase more than will meet their actual wants, looking for lower rates. We quote as follows, by car lots: Wheat—White $1 75; amber $1 70@1 72; red winter $1 60@1 65. Corn—Yellow shelled 56@60c; mixed 56c. Oats—White 46c; mixed 42c. Rye 58c. Barley—spring, 85c for good to prime, and 80c for choice. Barley sold in the malt houses and delivered and stocked with wheat, and are not in the market to any great extent as buyers.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in this line of trade, and give it a following as the market rules to-day:

Sugar—Granulated 12c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c; A 12½c; B 12½c; extra C 12¼c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; Circle A 12c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio 22c, strictly prime 21c; prime 20c; good 19c; fair 17½c; ordinary 16c; Java and Mocha 28c; O G Java 32c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 60c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Cincinnati 45c; Cincinnati Sugar House 50c; H & E extra 90c; H & F No 1 65c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Allspice, 20c; alkalized 18c; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00 ₱ bbl; Calcined plaster is held at $4 25@4 50 ₱ bbl; Louisville hydraulic cement $3 50@3 75; Portland $6 00.

ONIONS—Sales at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of Early Rose at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets $4 00; Baltimore $3 00.

HAY—Sales boiled on wharf and track at $26@28@32 ₱ ton.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75c on the trade, and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

TALLOW—There is a steady and quiet market at prices very firm. Sales are to common 23c; small lots 25c.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75@80c.

POULTRY—Fair-sized young chickens $3 50@4 00 per pair, by coops; old, $3 00@3 50.

SAPOLIO—As no iced above there has been a reduction in sap so as to act as an active trade is reported at $6 00 per case of 6 dozen.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

TALLOW—Firm at 8@8½c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 25@3 40 ₱ bush as to quality; flax seed ranges from $1 75@1 80.

WHISKY—Fair demand is reported, and highwines are selling in lots at 9 9@90c.

WOOL—The prices are ruling from 50c to 60c ₱ lb, as to quality and condition.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, October 8, 1872.

REMARKS—The firmness of the market before noted continues, the determination among producers to keep the refined shut down has produced a wonderful change in the oil market. We quote nominally: Parker 43½ 43@44 ₱ gal; Empire 43½ 43@44; Regent 43½ 43@44; Diamond 43½ 43@44; Forest Oil 43½ 43@44; Phillips 43½ 43@44; Brilliant 43½ 43@44; Prescott 43½ 43@44; Red Cross 43½ 43@44; Iowa 43½ 43@44; Silver Star 43½ 43@44; Keystone 43½ 43@44; Crystal 43½ 43@44; Comet 43½ 43@44; Capital 43½ 43@44; Sovereign 43½ 43@44; Telegraph 43½ 43@44; Red Star 43½ 43@44; Anchor 43½ 43@44; Tarbell 43½ 43@44; Eclipse 43½ 43@44; Excelsior 43½ 43@44; Economy 43½ 43@44; Liberty 43½ 43@44; Red Star 43½ 43@44; Anchor 43½ 43@44; Tarbell 43½ 43@44; Eclipse 43½ 43@44; Excelsior 43½ 43@44; Economy 43½ 43@44; Liberty 43½ 43@44.

REFINED.

The market continues to rule firm with a good demand for certain deliveries at a slight advance. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 35½c; October, 35¾c; November, 35¾c; December, 35¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The demand exceeds the supply; holders are consequently firm in their views. We note sales of city at $2 00; country held at $1 85@.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The *Herald* says: The market was steady and very quiet, with little doing. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$4 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 07½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 07½
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 15
4,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 30

NEW YORK, October 7—Closing Oct. 5.—Crude in bulk in short interest, with sales of 1,500 bbls at 35½c. Refined in fined higher, and holders are asking 29¼c at the close. Sales of 1,100 bbls at 29c; 5,000 bbls B. O., bbls and tins, 29¼c; 1,000 bbls do November at 30½c. Cases were higher and holders firm; sales of 1,000 bbls at 40½c; 1,000 bbls at 41c; holders firm; sales 2,000 bbls refined; short delivery 39¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Market dull and unchanged at $4 10@4 15.

CITUSVILLE, October 7.—Market quiet and firm at $4 30@4 35; lower road $4 15@4 20; upper road $4 00@4 05.

TIDIOUTE, October 7.—Market dull and firm; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—Market not fairly open yet; spot $4 00.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, October 7.—Refined 29¼c; Crude 13½c. Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—October, 39¼c; first half November 39c; crude 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—Market quiet; spot $3 90 bid; $4 asked.

OIL CITY, October 7.—Market quiet and firm at $4 30@4 45.

TIDIOUTE, October 7.—Market about $4 25; nothing at all doing.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 7.—Market at $4 20.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Thos King	Radient oil works	222
Jas Guthrie	Keystone oil works	222
J Bennett	Elkins, Bly & Co	74
J Bennett	Parker oil works	222
J Rushnell	Brilliant oil works	222
J W Swenson	Peerless oil works	462
H W Stevenson	Radient oil works	500
Hamilton & Bro	Phillips oil works	222
H McKelvey	Star oil works	472
E Crawford	Red Cross oil works	222
J Rushnell	Standard oil works	1,069
Wm Stewart	Glenpolis oil works	74

Crude O.1 Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Radient oil work	74	Peer ess oil works	324
E kins, Bly & o	74	Commercial oil works	324
Brilliant oil works	74	Parker oil works	324
Star oil works	479	Standard oil works	1,069
Riverside oil works	80	Glenpolis oil works	74
Total			3,041

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 5, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 250 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 32 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 52 bbls to F Fahnestock, Harrisburg.

John Spear & Co, 50 bbls to G W White, Harrisburg.

Total.....634

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

October 5.—There is little change to be noted in the iron market. Stocks are being gradually reduced by sales, and no one is laying in new goods to any extent. American bar is scarce, and prices are firm. Few orders are placed by dealers. American manufacturers are very firm in their prices. In England, prices continue to weak en somewhat, and private advices by cable yesterday indicate a decline of £2 per ton from previous rates. It is very doubtful if this decline is permanent, and if it should prove to be it will affect the Boston market very little at present, as no goods have been bought by Boston dealers at the extreme high rates, and at the decline they cannot be laid down in Boston so as to sell at less than present quotations. The effect, however, when the decline is established in fact, indicates a weakening in the English market, and a desire for Boston trade, of which they have had little for months. Our quotations for American and English bar are unchanged.

Pig iron has been in fair demand and prices are firm. Scotch is steady. Refined remains at last quotations, while the Gartsherrie is scarce and advancing.

We quote yard lots of American at $26@26 ₱ ton, including No 2 extra at $25 50@26. No 1 at $26@26 50. Scotch is held firmly. We quote Eglinton at $25, coltness at $26 50@27 50, Gartsherrie at $28@28 50.

Imports of pig from January 1 to September 28:

	1872.	1871.
From Great Britain, tons	26,791	20,928
From coastwise ports	6,025	10,468

—Commercial Bulletin,

NEW YORK.

October 5d.—American Pig—The transactions in American iron continued limited to small parcels for present delivery. Several large contracts have been made for next year's delivery, but the bulk of buyers do not appear disposed to purchase for delivery beyond the close of navigation. Forge iron is scarcely so strong as heretofore, owing more probably to the weak and unsettled markets for old rails and scrap iron, though no quotable change can be noticed in the value. We quote No 1 at $36@37. No 2 at $33@34, and forge $44@45.

Scotch pig—The latest cable advices report the Glasgow market as firm, with large sales of No. 1 Pig's selling, although mixed numbers were a little easier. The advance in the Bank of England rate was without perceptible effect. The stock of iron abroad has been reported to be 50 tons all trans s and 5 tons all others, against 50,646 tons at the same period of the previous year. Every lot of No. 1 iron, as it goes to the warrant stores, makes it more difficult to obtain it, and consequently more difficult to obtain orders. Contracts are reported to have been made for several thousand tons of Coltness iron for next year's delivery at 105s per ton, which would indicate that there are no apprehensions of low prices ruling. The maker here for Coltness has his stock for sale, but very firm. The low prices obtained here in comparison with values abroad have restricted purchases for shipment here, so that at the present time the stock is far below that of any previous year, and buyers must first, come, with the supply in transit very light indeed. Holders, therefore, are not disposed to offer at such prices, and even then not over anxious to sell. We quote: Coltness, $30 cash; Gartsherrie, $32; Glengarnock, $30@35, and Eglinton, $32@33.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 6.—Pig iron commands very full figures, and the stock in the country is light. Sales of 2,000 tons Lehigh No 1 foundry pig, at furnace, $46@47 50; 1,000 tons $46@52; No 3 forge pig, $46@48; No 4 white and mottled, $42@44. Scotch pig (cargo lots for shipment), $54@55, and bars, 1½@1¾c; shipment here, 2c. Tin is firm at $25@25 50; old rails 1½c on the spot and for arrival, gold $25@25 50; less 5 (@6 50; No 1 wrought scrap 3½c; ship, currency, $30@32. No 1 wrought scrap (for shipment here), $35@36; American refined boiler plate 3½c; do tank 4c; American common bar (mill price), $105@110; American rails at mill, $87 50@90; English rails 45s 9 N. T., gold, $70@78.—*Enquirer.*

CINCINNATI.

October 7.—Market opened with a fair demand and light general sales, closing quiet with but little d ing. Receipts moderate, low water preventing the delivery of iron by river.

WOOL MARKETS.

IRONTON

The state of the wool market remains unchanged, and though the sales foot up nearly as large as last week, the condition of trade is unsatisfactory. Prices vary widely between different houses, according to the quantity of stock on hand, the grade of the goods, the degree to which each is affected by the stringency in the money market, and the time of payment on which the customer is willing to buy. Figures are made on each transaction, and with some forms considerable concessions are made. Others are not disposed to yield much. Holders of lots of western wools on which advances have been made are following the instructions of the owners, some of whom order immediate sale, while others prefer to hold on for colder weather, and, as they s y, higher prices.

The demand still continues to be best for the better Western fleece, of which there has been considerable sales. Combing wool is in small demand, and such lots is hardly noticed, though prices are low.

There is better feeling in Ca ifornia wools, and sales for the last two weeks have improved, buyers and sellers agreeing as to prices than previously. The trade is not quite large, considering the quality, and prices at which sales are made are of course low.

In foreign wools sales are decreasing. The high prices abroad tends to make foreigners here firm, as do the rates here and in England, it pays better to re-ship than to sell here. The re-shipments to Europe, from Boston and New York, have been about 1,500 bales. This, with the comparatively small stock, holds up fancy prices, and buyers are turning their attention to domestic, which at present rates may consider cheaper. There are some transactions, however, mainly on private terms.

The market has been quite satisfactory for wool the past week, and clers have been made for large amounts. Buyers, however, seem to wish to make the price, and if they can do so will purchase largely; otherwise not.—*Iron Age.*

Special Bulletin.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 7.—Cotton—demand good at full prices; middling 18½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 7.—Cotton—demand fair and prices advanced; middling upland 18c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 7.—Cotton firmer; middling up land 18½@18¾c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝@112¾.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money stringent in the evening at from 7 per cent. gold to ⅞, with bulk of business at 1-16 to ⅛.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling strong and higher. Prime 60 day 8; sight 9⅛@9⅜.

GOLD.

Gold active and excited, with a sharp decline. Opened at 113, declined to 112¾, afterward rallied to 113⅜, and back in the day to 112⅞, finally closing at 112⅝@112¾. Loans opened at from 3 to 7 per cent, gold, closed at 1-64 for one. Clearings $91,000,000. The government sold $1,000,000 at 112 28-32@112 29-32.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and higher in the morning, but declined at the close. The assistant treasurer bought $6,000,000 at 112 14@112 29.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps.	113½	5-20s, 1867	114⅛@114½
5-20s, 1862	115½	5-20s, 1868	114⅜
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	10-40s, reg	110⅛
5-20s, 1865	115⅝	10-40s, cps	110⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅜	Currency 6s	111½
5-20s, 1867	114⅜	New 5 ₱ cents	110⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and firm.

Tennessees, old		Missouri 6s	92
Tennessees, new		Union Pacific L. G	85¾
South Carolinas, July	23	Union Pacific L. B	75
South Carolinas, April	25¾		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The great feature of Wall street to-day was the sale of five millions gold and pipelines of five millions bonds by the Treasury Department. The bonds bought will be paid for in legal tenders, and for the gold sold payment will be received in certificates of deposit of the Central National, Fourth National, Second National and Bank of Commerce. It is said that the money received for the gold will remain on deposit for some time, and be used to assist merchants in discounting mercantile paper. It is semi officially reported that Secretary Boutwell so construes the law that the proceeds of the sale of the millions of Pacifics contracted by Secretary Mcculloch, for the reason that the bonds have never been called in. The stock market opened buoyant and excited at an advance of ¾ per cent., which was partially lost in the forenoon. In the afternoon the market grabbed by gained strength, the rally in prices ranging from one-half to 1 per cent, and the best prices being current at the close. Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C. and Western Union were the principal features. Erie was exceptionally weak, declining 2 to 48.

Western Union	86	Union Pacific	38¾
Adams Express	67	Illinois Central	128
Fargo Express	68	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	71¾
American Express	58½	Northwest common	74
United States Express	50	Northwest preferred	90
Pacific Mail	46¾	Rock Island	106¾
New York Central	95¾	St. Paul	39¾
Erie	48¾	St. Paul preferred	74
Harlem	116	Toledo and Wabash	40
Michigan Central	114½	Do Wayne	
Michigan Southern	86	Chicago and Alton	109
Quicksilver	23	Ohio and Mississippi	43¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 7, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and held at previous prices; good to choice new spring extras $6 50@6 75; poor to choice new Minnesota extras $6 25@6 75; super $3 12@5.

GRAIN—Wheat strong at $1 13@1 13½ seller October, $1 12 sel er the year; No 3, 98½c. Corn firm at 32½@33c seller October, 33½c seller last half of the month, 34½c seller November. Oats firm at 21½@21¾c cash, 22½@22¾c seller November, rejec ed 19c. Rye dull and lower. No 2, 52c. Barley firm and in fair demand at 75c cash and seller October; rejected 58c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is held for sales of 5,000 bbls at $15 50 for shipment, nominally $12 75 seller December and January. Lard quiet and steady; prime steam 7½c; December 8c sel er. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4½c; short ribs 6½@6¾c. Sweet pickled hams firm at 8½@9c. Hogs firm and in moderate demand at $4 80@4 95. Whisky in fair demand at lower rates, with sales at 86c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5.—Flour firmer, trifle to-day at $8@9; family $9 50@10 25. Corn quiet at 63@65c. Oats quiet and lower at 38@40c. Pork dull; mess held at $15 75. Bacon dull; held at 9½@10c; shoulders 7c; sides, 11½@11¾c; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@10c; keg 11½@11¾c. Sugar in only retail demand. Molasses, a few hogsheads and barrels have received to-day; the first this season, but not sold. Whisky firmer at 85@86c. Coffee dull. Cotton easier; sales, as as of 2,600 bales; good ordinary 18c; low middling 17½c; middling 18½c; receipts 4,000 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,500 bales; to Havre 3,054 bales; to New York 2,384 bales; stock 46,000 bales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The market continues quiet, and little activity is looked for until the approaching Sale of Cotton has been disposed of. Printing cloths continue strong and steady at previous quotations. Woolen goods dull and unchanged. Print cloths firm to-day. Prints and cotton goods quiet, but prices for all staple goods remain firm. Black alpacas and mohair luster of fine and medium grades are in request.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.—Flour dull and weak; sales include 2,000 bbls at $5@5 25 for superfine; $5 50@6 for extra; western $7 50@7 75; amber $7 80; white $7 90@8 00. Rye steady at 76c. Corn lower with sales at 56c. Oats lower with sales of 3,000 bushels; white, new, 43@44c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum very strong; crude 13½c; refined 39¼c. Whisky firm at 86c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., October 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Red winter wheat quoted at $1 50@1 51 for No 2; amber Illinois $1 70. No 2 do $1 60. Corn dull and lower at 36@37c for high mixed and yellow. Oats dull and lower at 22½@23c; Michigan 32c. Pork and lard unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York

1872.

China	October 9	Liverpool
Java	October 9	Glasgow
Manhattan	October 10	Liverpool
City of Limerick	October 10	Hamburg
Celtic	October 10	Liverpool
Columbia	October 12	Glasgow
Germania	October 12	Hamburg
City of Paris	October 12	Liverpool
Baltic	October 16	Liverpool
Britannia	October 16	Hamburg
Nevada	October 17	Liverpool
Lafayette	October 19	Hamburg
Abyssinia	October 19	Liverpool
Minnesota	October 19	Liverpool
France	October 19	Liverpool
Greece	October 19	Liverpool
Java	October 23	Glasgow
Alexandria	October 23	Liverpool
Westphalia	October 24	Hamburg
Illinois	October 24	Liverpool
Anglican	October 26	Liverpool
Allemania	October 26	Hamburg
Holsatia	October 26	Hamburg
Europa	October 26	Liverpool
Cimbria	October 26	Glasgow
Idaho	October 30	Liverpool
Hungarian	October 30	Glasgow
Ville de Paris	Novem'r 2	France
Oregon	Novem'r 6	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., October 7, 1872.

River stationary, with ten inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 55 at 4 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 7, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet water in the channel. Weather clear; th rmometer 55 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 7, 1872.

River thirty-one inches and rising slowly. The Science left for Parkersburg at 3 P. M. Rained hard nearly all last night and at intervals this forenoon. Weather cloudy and cool this evening, with north wind. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....R. R. Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA metal marks show twenty-three inches and rising.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth, 3 P. M.
Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, 3 P. M.

The rivers since our last have risen four inches, making twenty-three inches of water. Navigation to the lower ports continues suspended.

The Potomac has laid up at Covington.

THE new towboat, General Larimar, is nearly completed.

THE steamer Rifle is running in the Cincinnati and Manchester trade.

THE propeller Dart has entered the Ravenswood and Middleport trade.

THE New State has quit the Wheeling and Parkersburg trade. Low water.

FLOUR is seventy-five cents per barrel from Shawneetown to Evansville.

THE steamer Kittie Hegler has been chartered by the Cincinnati Mail Line.

THE Jessie and Fleeting are running in the Gallipolis and Pomeroy packet.

MESSRS. Roffinger and Pogram have purchased the steamer P. W. Strader.

THE Lucas Packet Company's wharf boat at Memphis is offered for sale.

THE Lizzie Fiegee and Favorite are making trips between Cincinnati and Gallipolis

THE VERY LATEST.

Political Riot.

Collision Between Irish Greeleyites and Colored People at Cincinnati.

Conflicting Accounts of the Difficulty.

SEVERAL WOUNDED BUT NONE KILLED.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—A riot occurred here to-night about ten o'clock, at the corner of Fifth and Broadway, between the Fourth ward Greeley torch-light procession and some colored people, in which fifty to seventy-five shots were fired. Several persons were wounded, but none, so far as heard of, killed. Accounts of the affair by eye-witnesses are conflicting, and it is almost impossible to obtain reliable particulars. The Greeley club was from a ward in which the population is largely Irish, and the locality of the riot is one thickly settled with colored people. During the day the colored people say word was sent them that they would be attacked in the evening. The news came also to the police and officers of the district feared a riot. The colored men laid in a large stock of ammunition. They met in the African chapel, which is at the corner of Sixth street and Broadway, were holding a fair, for the benefit of the church, and they had a colored brass band playing for them in the street in front of the church. This drew a large crowd of people. A speech was called for, and a colored man made them a political speech on the street. While he was speaking the procession of Greeley men, marching on Fifth street toward Broadway, came into the latter street and turned to go over toward Fourth. This was one square distant from where the speaking was, at the colored church on Sixth and Broadway. The procession turned down Broadway, marching away from the crowd at the church. Here and at this time the firing commenced. No two stories quite agree. One account is that a lot of colored children rushed down to the corner to see it go by, and hurrahed for Grant, and that the torch-light bearers in the procession beat them and drove them away, and attempted to drive a gigantic colored man away by beating him, and that he drew a pistol and fired at them. Others who were not near by, but who saw the beginning, say that four shots were fired first by the procession, and that the colored men fired back. The preponderance of the testimony is, that the firing was commenced by one very large colored man, who was standing at the corner of Fifth and Broadway, on the sidewalk. The confusion then became fearful. The ranks of the procession first started to run, but afterward rallied. The colored men, such as had pistols, seemed to be using them, and retiring north on Broadway. Unarmed colored men ran to their armory, on New street, and got about twenty muskets, and rushed out to reinforce their friends. They succeeded in driving back and dispersing the members of the procession. They then rushed to their armory, where about one hundred and fifty or two hundred of them are under arms. They keep all approaches to the armory guarded. One of the leaders inside made them a speech, in which he said: "This attack is not approaching to intimidate you from voting to-morrow. Now, I want to say to you, let every man of you go to the polls and vote, if it at the cost of your lives." This speech was received with deafening shouts. When the riot was in progress a rumor was started on the fire bells, and the whole police force was called to the scene. The Mayor, Chief of Police and the whole force were on the spot. The police formed across the street in platoons, and dispersed the crowd from the vicinity of the strife. They then made such disposition of their forces as prevented the renewal of the conflict up to the present writing. To-night great crowds of people are now congregated on Main street, near Sixth, just outside of the lines of the police, and three squares from the armory, where the colored men are under arms. The greatest excitement prevails, and serious fears are entertained in the locality of a renewal of the conflict. The danger will not be past for several days. The general belief of witnesses is that after the first shot both sides participated to their utmost in the firing. There are no reliable accounts of the exact men being shot, but witnesses say several colored men were knocked down in the streets. The seriously wounded are James Smith, wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh, and Thomas Warrington, also in the thigh. Smith was in the procession and Warrington was standing on the sidewalk where the firing commenced. One man was shot through the toe, another grazed across the head, another through the arm, another in the left thumb, while several had their clothing cut by bullets.

1:30 A. M.—At this hour quiet appears to have been completely restored. The crowds have dispersed from the streets, and the colored men have left their armory and gone to their homes. The streets in the vicinity of the riot are entirely deserted, with the exception of a few police, who are visible. A large force of police are understood to be in readiness to act in case of emergency, but matters look now as if no further trouble would occur to-night.

POLITICAL.

Kentucky Straight-out Democratic Electoral Ticket.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—The Kentucky State Central Committee of the O'Conor Democracy have selected the following ticket: For the State at large —Hon. John T. Bunch, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Oscar Turner. District—R. T. Johnson, Jr., M. D. Hay, Lewis C. Yarnegin, R. A. Burton, Gen. Sam. Chambers, O. D. M. Manama, Col. Benj. Seby, A. S. Warnen, James Pill, and R. K. Smith. Turner and Burton are State Senators.

Missouri Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—The Republicans of the First, Second and Third districts of this county held Congressional city conventions this afternoon. In the First district ex-Lieut. Gov. E. O. Stanard was nominated; in the Second district Col. M. A. Bryson, and in the Third district Marathon Hilton.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1872.

FLATFORM FALLS—TWO BOYS KILLED.

During the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting, at the corner of Division and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn, to-night, the platform fell, precipitating all the persons thereon, including the speakers, to the ground. Two boys, named Alonzo Hadley and James Millwater, who were standing under the structure, were crushed to death, and three other boys were seriously injured.

Arrived—Norwegian steamship Peter Jebsen from London.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Committee of Seventy to-night resolved not to sanction the nomination to judicial office of any man who had connection or manifested sympathy with the corrupt ring which has hitherto, about control and destroy; they also issued an address to citizens calling attention to the importance of the approaching municipal election and the necessity of voting without regard to the party questions involved in the Presidential election, which takes place on the same day.

The Georgia Election.

ATLANTA, GA., October 7.—One hundred and seven counties have been heard from. Seven of them have given Republican majorities and one hundred and eleven counties give a Democratic majority of 52,822. Twenty-six counties to be heard from will increase Smith's majority.

SAVANNAH, October 7.—Two negroes have made affidavits that Republicans were prevented from voting at the late election, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of one magistrate and one freeholder under the enforcement act.

Killed While Gathering Chestnuts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, October 7, 1872.

John Middleton, a boiler maker, while out hunting chestnuts, Sunday, fell from a tree forty-five feet to the ground, breaking his arm and so injuring him internally that he died in a few minutes. He was intoxicated at the time. Leaves a wife and two children.

Successful Diamond Hunters.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—A returned diamond party exhibit diamonds and rubies to the value of several thousands of dollars, which it is claimed were brought from the fields. They surveyed three thousand acres of land, but the locations is to be kept secret until a government patent is obtained.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The School census of Chicago was completed yesterday. It shows a population of 366,382—an increase of 43,000 over a similar census taken in June last.

A fire occurred at Milwaukee, Wis., last night, which involved a loss of $10,000.

A Boy Traveler.

The St. Louis *Missouri Republican* of the 27th ult. relates a story of the peregrinations of Johnnie McGill, aged seven years, which taxes the wonder of the reader to the very utmost. This young Livingstone was born in New York, and resided there until he was five years of age, when he took it into his head to travel and see the world. Johnnie boarded a train and went West to seek his fortune. Unable to find tidings of him, his parents mourned him as dead. He was merely traveling, however, and through some accident his parents heard of his whereabouts. Shortly after the return of this youthful prodigal McGill and his wife, with young, hopeful, started for the West and settled in St. Louis. Johnnie was not satisfied. He started for the East this time, and it was some months before his parents heard of him. He was brought home again, and his parents removed to Quincy, Ill., very soon thereafter. Again Johnnie became restless, and left his parents' house and the city of Quincy. The story becomes lost in a labyrinth, and we are happy to state, is admirably fitted for a traveler, as he is "certainly" the accomplishment so much desired by the fool in Lear. Suffice it to say he was found near the Centerville Station, about five weeks ago, on the line of the Belleville and Illinois Central Railroad. The engineer took him in charge, and made him ride with his mother found him the other day and took him home. This is just as clear a case of mania for travel as any of the numerous instances of wealthy lords stealing napkins is of kleptomania.

Letter from Eli K. Price Indorsing Hartranft.

The Philadelphia *North American* prints an able letter from Mr. Eli K. Price, who has been one of the most active and honored leaders of the Municipal Reform movement in that city. Mr. Price cordially indorses Grant and Wilson, and in the following paragraph gives his views as to Gen. Hartranft:

"At this important crisis, when there are four party tickets before the people, and no inducement is given to the cause of reform, I am anxious that I may mislead no one. I would not knowingly vote for any candidate in any party which I believed to be corrupt